FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

X. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1837. [NO. 1039.

D PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ward J. Hale,
nnum, if paid in advance;
ring the year of subscrip
at the end of the year.

NTS inserted for sixty cents
rst, and thirty cents for each
ion. Advertisers are requested
of insertions desired, or they
ll forbid, and charged accord

itor must be post paid.

w Books.

E WOODS. Dr. Bird's new
er, by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray;
s of Living; Sequel to do; Twice
Ladies' Friend; Manual of Po-
; Life in Paris; Traits and Tri-
L E L.; Whitfield's Sermons;
ans; The Great Teacher, Saints'
; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; Na-
ny for Beginners; &c.
by E. J. HALE.

NEW
ng Goods.

r has recently received from N
iladelphia, his supply of
g and Summer
OODS,
osed to sell low for Cash. He
e additional supplies by future
sers are invited to call and ex-

E. J. LILLY.
pril 25, 1837. 38tf

Contractors.

e let out to the lowest bidder, in
Rockingham, Richmond County,
1st day of June next, the build-
N FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet,
th a basement story of 9 feet; the
will be of stone, (which can be
one mile of the site.) the balance
be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet
y 2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inch-
pitch of 11 feet; the brick and
line mortar
ne will be let out, the making of
one half delivered at the kiln by
mber, the balance by the 1st of
contract will be either let out en-
d to suit undertakers. Bond with
ed for the performance of the con-
sh paid on its completion.
of a Saw Mill will also be let out
y.
Village is cheap, and good Clay
be had in half a mile of the situa-
ght unnecessary to give a minute
ilding; a drawing is in the posses
scribers, which will be shown on
ng out the work
osals will be received for the whole
the contract.
OMAS STEELE,
M. C. POWELL, } Committee.
T. J. STEELE,
April 22, 1837. 38t1J.

The Salisbury Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot will insert the above till 1st June, and for-
their accounts to this office for payment

DAVID SHAW
ived from New York, the follow-
, which he offers low for Cash:

nice,	Bunch Raisins,
	Soft shell Almonds,
rs,	Box Chocolate,
	Spanish Segars, &c.

April 27, 1837. 38-3w

Notice.

Term, 1834, of Duplin County
undersigned administered on the
Hugh McCanne, deceased. The
distribution are informed that
w ready. Interest will not be
e items to any of the distributees

AVID J. McCANNE. Adm'r.
38 6wp

ic Mixture.

of the SOUTHERN TONIC is un-
d. It has been anxiously sought
s in every part of the U. States,
extended distribution has been
ny requests received from every
uth and South West.—Although
n obscure part of the country but
, it is now found in all the princi
llages in the Union, and its virtues
gue and Fever, and as a *general*
ciated by all who have used i
dlesses a compound of *Southern*
redless to offer the assurance that
ic, Mercury, nor any thing in the
the human constitution in it. It
valuable Medicine in all cases of
disorganised Stomach and Bowels,
nvalescing from Bilious Fever,
ost important benefits from the
n Tonic. It may be administered
nfants of the most tender age,
safety. Prepared by Coster &
aboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.
eir appointed agent.
E. J. HALE.

om it may concern.

er intends, by Divine permission,
place in all next month, for the
e, Rhode Island, not to return be-
ext.

JOHN H. PEARCE.
38 3t.

Notice.

om the Subscriber, on the 24th
, an indented Apprentice by the
PEARCE—he is about 16 years
ard of Five Cents will be given for
e, but no thanks.
NEILL FERGUSON.
y, April 27, 1837. 38-3tpd.

o Farmers.

IVED, eight and a half tons of the
ia PLASTER, the best quality to
e that want rich land will do well
is Plaster, as now is the time to use
ly. Call on J. E. Patterson, two
the Market.
March 27, 1837. 34tf.

groes Wanted.

iber is desirous to purchase 30 or
OES, of both sexes, not under ten
years of age, for which the high-
will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
1835. 19tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville. April 10, 1837.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36-f

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber having taken the large and commodious HOUSE on Gillespie Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Cook, will accommodate a few young men with Board; also entertain Gentlemen travelling with their Horses

JAMES MAHONEY.
April 11, 1837. 36-4w

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to leave the State, requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against him will present them for settlement. JAS. H. DICKSON.
March 27. 34tf.

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE and pair of HORSES.
J. H DICKSON.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of last March, a negro fellow by the name of MOSES, about 20 years old, and about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, when spoken to smiles; he is probably lurking about James Salter's, in Bladen county. The above reward of Twenty five dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver said negro to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
Lumberton, N. C., April 6 1837 36 6w

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

THIS GIN can be made double or single. If made double, they reduce labor, and gin just double the quantity of cotton over the Single Cylinder Gin, no other kind having been in use previous to this patent; and whether single or double, they are found to improve the quality of the cotton, by more perfectly cleaning it. They can be made to contain from 20 to 160 saws in a stand, and whether small or large, one hand will be sufficient to attend them. The Gins have mechanical feeders and hoppers attached to them, which free the cotton from leaves, trash, dirt, &c. before it can reach the saws, and by the thorough backling operation it receives from the feeders, which make two revolutions to one of the saws, it is almost in a half ginned state, before it descends to the saws. By a very simple arrangement of a screw to each set of grates, on which the hoppers rest, and through which the teeth of the feeders pass, they can be made to feed slow or fast to suit the condition of the cotton at the time. When made double, the saws are made upon two sets of cylinders and turn upon each other in opposite directions, and are cleansed by two sets of brushes that have four revolutions to one of the saws. The two cylinders can be detached so as to enable the planter to run one or both at pleasure, although embraced with feeders, &c. in one stand. The whole is put in operation with a drum and band, as in the ordinary Gin, and may be propelled by horse, steam, or water power. It may also be propelled by iron running gear. The force required to work it, is about the same as that necessary to move an equal number of saws in the common Gin. This Gin has been put in operation in New Orleans for two or three weeks, and its success tested in the presence of a large number of planters, merchants, and others, and received their general approbation.

Several gentlemen have been so kind as to give the Patentee their written opinion respecting the merits of the Gin. A number of others could be added, but the following are deemed sufficient:

From his Excellency Gov. White, of Louisiana.
New Orleans, Feb 27, 1837.

DR. A. JONES. Sir—In reply to your inquiry, what I think of your improved Cotton Gin, I have to say, that I saw it work on Saturday the 25th instant, and was very much pleased with its performance. The mere fact of its self feeding, seems to me to be a very valuable improvement; and besides, the quality of the cotton, as it comes out of the process, appeared to be better and cleaner than from the common Gins in use, and that it saves considerably in labor.

Respectfully, &c. E. D. WHITE.

From Mr. J. Compton, a wealthy planter, resident in the Parish of Rapide, Louisiana.

DR JONES:—Dear Sir—I have examined your Patent Cotton Gin, with feeders, &c., and have seen it in operation, and approve of it so highly, that I have taken the liberty of ordering one for my plantation in time for the next crop.

Yours respectfully, J. COMPTON.
New Orleans. Feb 23, 1837.

From Mr A Longer, an experienced and eminent Cotton Broker, of New Orleans.
New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1837.

DR JONES: Dear Sir—In answer to your note of this morning, I will state, that I have carefully examined your new Patent Cotton Gin, and have found it far superior to those generally used in this State; it cleans the cotton much better, and gives it a much better appearance. I hope, for the good of the country, it may become duly appreciated Yours sincerely, A. LONGER.

From Messrs. Forestall, High & Co., Commission Merchants.

DR JONES: Dear Sir—We have examined the sample of cotton left with us, cleansed by your Patent Cotton Gin, and also the cotton in its uncleansed state, and pronounce the same greatly superior to the average samples which have come under our observation this or preceding seasons.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
FORESTALL, HIGH & CO.
New Orleans, March 1, 1837.

From Col. Harris Smith Evans, a planter of Wilcox county; signed also by Dr. David J Means, a planter of Green county, and Mr. Wm. C. Clifton, a planter of Dallas county, all of Alabama.

DR. JONES. Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry concerning your new Patent Cotton Gin, we deem it no less a pleasure than a duty to say to you, emphatically, that we consider it a most decided and valuable improvement. We have examined it carefully and seen it in successful operation, and we feel no hesitancy in recommending it to the attention of planters generally.

Most respectfully yours, &c.
HARRIS SMITH EVANS,
DAVID J. MEANS,
WILLIAM C. CLIFTON.
New Orleans, March 7, 1837.

P. S. As a further testimony of my confidence in the success of your Gin, you will please order two double Gins of 80 saws in a stand each, for my plantation, and oblige yours truly,

H S EVANS.

As a further proof of my confidence in your Gin, you will please order me a double Gin, of the same size, for my plantation, and oblige yours respectfully, DAVID J. MEANS.

Mr. Clifton, also, stated that if he had not just before bought two new Common Gins, that he would likewise have ordered one or two of the Patent Gins for his plantation.

From Mr. H F McKenna, of the house of Brander, McKenna & Wright, of New Orleans.

DR. A. JONES: Dear Sir—In reply to your note, accompanied by a specimen of the cotton ginned by your Patent Gin, I beg leave to observe, that it exhibits a decided improvement on the usual process of ginning,—delivering the staple uninjured and free from nap or trash, clean and of good color; thereby giving the article an additional value. These favorable impressions of the advantages of your Patent Gin, have been confirmed by subsequently witnessing it in operation.—The utility of the double cylinders and saving of labor, will be readily perceived and properly appreciated by the intelligent planter.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of all improvements tending to benefit the important staples of our country, I trust that yours will meet with the encouragement it so justly merits.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
H F. McKENNA.
New Orleans, March 6, 1837.

From Mr. G. Senior, a mechanist of New Orleans.

Dr. A. JONES; Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry of my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I beg leave to state, that I was fifteen years engaged in the cotton factories of Manchester, England, and during four years of that time, I was foreman in the house of Messrs. Lewis, William & Co. and near five years spinner in the house of Messrs. Sanford & Greene. I have seen your Cotton Gin in operation, and have examined the cotton ginned by it, and pronounce it better cleansed, and the staple less injured, than any cotton that ever came under my observation. It is completely ready for the breaker without the aid of the blower, and would, therefore, save the first process in manufacturing he article. I consider cotton cleansed by your Gin, would command from one to two cents on the pound more than the average crops brought into the Manchester market, and cleansed by common Gins. Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE SENIOR.
New Orleans, March 9, 1837.

DR. JONES: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry respecting my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I have to state, that I have been engaged in putting up the Carver Gins for planters on Red River, and that I have seen your Gin in operation, and have examined the quality of the cotton produced by it; I consider it equal if not superior to the Carver Gins; in addition to which, I think your feeders a decided improvement, and by the aid of which, the quality of the cotton cleansed appears much improved, over that produced by the common Gins.

Yours &c. SILVESTER BENNETT.
New Orleans, March 10, 1837

In addition to the above, the Patentee will refer planters to the following gentlemen, who have either seen the Gin in operation, or have examined samples cleansed by it—Messrs. N. & J. Dick; Thomas Barrett & Co.; Hagan, Niven & Co; Lambeth & Thompson; Martin, Pleasants & Co; Hermann, Briggs & Co; Wm. L. Flower; Bullitt, Shipp & Co.

Orders received for JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN, by the Patentee, No. 53 Magazine Street New Orleans To be manufactured in New York by Robert Hoe & Co.

SCALE OF PRICES.

DOUBLE GINS.

For a Double Gin of 80 saws or more on each cylinder, making 160 saws in the stand, with feeders, bands, &c. at $6 per saw, or	$960
For a Double Gin of 60 saws on a cylinder, or 120 saws in the stand, feeders, &c. at $6 per saw, or	720
For do of 40 saws on do. or 80 saws in a stand, at $6 25 per saw, or	500
For do. of 20 saws on do. or 40 saws in a stand at $6 50 per saw, or	260

SINGLE GIN.

For a Single Gin of 80 saws or more, with one set of feeders, bands, &c. at $6 per saw,	480
For do. of 60 saws, with feeders, &c. at $6,50 per saw,	390
For do. 40 saws, with feeders, &c. at $6 75 per saw,	300
For do. of 20 saws, with feeders, &c. at $7 50 per saw,	150

Extra teeth where desired for feeders, supplied at 40 cents each; the number of teeth being about equal to the number of saws One set of feeders, it is considered however, will wear out two or three sets of saws. Extra saws supplied at 80 cents each.

The Gins ordered will be delivered to the agents of planters in any of the sea port towns of the cotton planting States, at the above prices, the agents paying the freight on the same from New York, and becoming responsible for the amount of the Gin.

It is desirable, when planters give orders for Gins, they should accompany them with their views in regard to the arrangement of saws, breasts, brushes, &c. It is found they differ in opinion. Some desire saws of larger diameter than others The most common size is 9 or 10 inches, but some wish them 12 inches. Some wish 5 or 6 rows of bushes on an axle, while others do not want more than 4 at most. Some wish saws with 8 or 9 teeth to the inch, while others want 10 or 11. With so much discrepancy, we prefer they should, at the time of giving orders, furnish a statement of their wishes, and the manufacturer can fulfil them in every particular. Where it is left to our discretion, we shall make them on the most modern and approved plan. An order can be executed, from the time it is received, in the space of eight or nine weeks, and the Gin in that time placed in the hands of the factor. To be in time for the next crop, all orders ought to be in the hands of the manufacturers by the first or middle of May; except for plantations where they are late in commencing to pick or gin cotton.

N. B. The Patent Right, for any one of the cotton growing States, will be sold on reasonable terms.

April 4. 37-3w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Wednesday the 10th of May, 1837, at the Store on Person street, all the balance of the Trust Stock of Archibald Campbell, in the hands of his Trustee, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware,
GLASS WARE, AND GROCERIES.

And some Articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms at sale.

MARTIN McPHERSON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 18, 1837. 37tt.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his forcteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C, and was sold by John Brown to one ——— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.

E W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37-3m

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835; together with costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing

	TAX
1100 acres on Lumber river, adjoining Watson and Little's estate, listed by Thomas Lowrie, Adm'r of James Lowrie, dec'd,	$2 64
50 do in Burnt Islands, adjoining West and Freeman, listed by Evan Freeman, for 1834 and '35.	1 43
50 do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Phillips and Ivey, listed by John Hagans,	73
100 do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Taylor, Glover and others, listed by John Jackson, for 1834 and '35.	74½
100 do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Sanderson and Wishart, listed by Barnabas Sanderson, for 1834 and '35.	1 62
100 do on Broad Ridge, adjoining Huston and Bullard, listed by Benjamin Lovett, for 1834 and '35.	1 55
75 do on Big Branch, adjoining Warwick and Stone, listed by Isham Bullard.	72
100 do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Sullivan, Musselwhite and others, listed by Thomas Jackson.	77
200 do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McQueen and others, listed by John Overstreet, for 1834 and '35.	88
166 do on Little's Marsh, adjoining Currie and Brown, listed by Alexander Galbreath.	1 89½
100 do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Wm. McNeill and others, listed by Ann Locklier.	20
200 do on Burnt Swamp, adjoining McIntyre and Black, listed by Angus May, for 1834 and '35.	57
150 do on Ashpole, adjoining Alford and others, listed by Jesse Bass.	89
310 do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McDonald and McLean, listed by Neill McLean.	2 19
100 do on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Locklier and Watson, listed by Nelson Locklier.	72
100 do on White Oak, adjoining Kinlaw and Howell, listed by Neill Musselwhite.	1
100 do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Biggs and Rozier, listed by William Baker.	17½
150 do on the South side of Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Baker and Howell, listed by the Heirs of John McLean, for 1834, and not listed for 1835.	33
232 do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Wishart and others, listed by John Cook.	31½
500 do on Wild Cat Branch, adjoining Regans and Johnson, listed by Marmaduke Howell.	1 00
164 do on Ashpole, adjoining McComaig and others, listed by Sarah Trawick, for 1834 and '35.	54
50 do on Flower's Swamp, adjoining Reynolds and others, listed by Abraham Lawson, for 1834 and '35.	11
178 do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Britt and others, listed by John Edmund.	30
100 do in Burnt Islands, adjoining Benjamin Freeman, listed by Thomas L. Todd.	70
100 do on Big Branch, adjoining Stone and others, listed by William H. Ivey, for 1834 and '35.	19½
175 do on Indian Swamp, adjoining Harden, Rhodes and others, listed by Abraham Jones.	1 01
175 do on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Lawrence B. Britt, listed by Kerie Lawson.	85
The following Tracts are unlisted, viz.	
200 acres on Beaver Dam Creek, adjoining Purcell and McNeill, supposed to belong to the Heirs of ——— McNeill.	96
200 do on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of McAlpin and McCorvey, in the occupancy of Nancy McKay, supposed to belong to the Heirs of McMillan.	6
200 do on Beaver Dam, adjoining Priest and Galbreath, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Colin Lindsay.	96
640 do in Burnt Islands and in Warwick's Mill Bay, adjoining Warwick and Freeman, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Neill Shaw.	12
1650 do on Ten Mile Swamp and Mercer's Branch, adjoining Baker, Regans, Musselwhite and others, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Jacob Blount, Jr.	4 80
150 do on Lowrie Road, adjoining Conoley and Graham, supposed to belong to Daniel McNeill,	72
175 do on Ashpole, adjoining Butler and Braswell, supposed to be the property of Edward Hunt.	84
100 do on Ashpole, adjoining Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown.	12

Terms Cash.

NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff.
Robeson County, N C, April 6, *A. D.* 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLIAMS & BELDEN.
March 1, 1837. 30tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

	TAX
100 acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox.	$ 38
273 do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640 do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan	1 22
570 do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3 Lots, unimproved, in Averasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78 acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255 do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55 do do on Barbecue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100 do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285 do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson	1 18
50 do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black.	15
100 do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½ do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300 do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50 do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff
March 17, 1837. 37tt.

State of North Carolina,

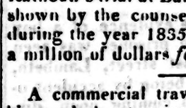
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Warren Winslow, Esquire, acting Magistrate in and for the County and State aforesaid, John Crusoe, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelia of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he has either lost or mislaid a Promissory Note of the following tenor, viz't: a note made by C. P. Mallett, for One Hundred and Ninety five Dollars, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, 90 days after date, and made payable to the order of L. Mallett, and by him endorsed bearing date, April 4th, 1837. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Note, as payment of the same has been stopped

JOHN CRUSOE.

April 17, 1837.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, the date above written. W. WINSLOW.
37-3t.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes.* (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street,
Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Two Sharps.—On Saturday an old man picked up half a dollar in the Park. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen looking rascal. "so hand it over." "Did yours have a hole in it?" asked the finder. "Yes, it had," said the other smartly. "Then it is'nt thine," mildly replied the old man; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time."—*N. Y. Times.*

Extraordinary Calf.—Mr. S. Smith, an enterprising breeder of blooded cattle in Fayette county, Kentucky, lately sold to Mr. Maslin Smith a short horned bull calf, 11 months old, weighing *one thousand and forty-five pounds!* This is said to be the largest animal of the kind of his age ever raised in this country. Its beauty of proportion is not to be exceeded.

Usurious Interest.—In the course of B. Rathbun's trial at Batavia, one point clearly shown by the counsel was, that Rathbun, during the year 1835, expended more than a million of dollars *for shaves.*

A commercial traveller left an article of his wardrobe at an inn at Dublin, and wrote to the chambermaid to send it to him by the coach. He got the following reply:

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt,
I'll frankly tell you all about it:
I've made a shift of your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it."

Rich Men's Wages.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No! indeed." "Well, that is all I get."

A smart retort.—Lord Erskine declared in a large party, in which Lady Erskine and Mr. Sheridan were present, "that a wife was only a tin canister tied to one's tail:" upon which Sheridan presented Lady Erskine with these lines:

"Lord Erskine at woman presuming to rail
Calls a wife 'a tin canister tied to one's tail.'
And fair Lady Anne while the subject he carries on
Seems hurt at his Lordship's degrading comparison:
But wherefore degrading? considered aright,
A canister's polished and useful and bright;
And should she not be together parted thus,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied."

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1837.

Destructive Fire—Fifty Houses Burnt!—We can hardly keep pace with the numberless fires which are constantly occurring in our city. Yesterday there was almost a ceaseless alarm of fire. The bells were rung some ten or twelve different times, and we are told that two or three houses were on fire, in different parts of the city, before 12 o'clock. About 2 o'clock the bells sounded again. The cry of fire was heard through the streets; when it was discovered that a grocery on the corner of the railroad leading to the Lake and Casacalvo street was on fire. From this house the flames spread, with astonishing rapidity, through the whole square, leaving only some half dozen tenements on the north side; the fire then crossed Marigny street, and burnt all but five buildings on the next square extending to Mandeville street. There, fortunately, the fire was arrested, after having destroyed between fifty and sixty tenements, principally frame buildings, occupied as dwellings. A large quantity of furniture was consumed, and many poor families in one moment were stripped of their all. It is not positively known what caused the fire, but it is generally believed to have been accidental.

Morning Ablutions.—The following is the testimony of an invalid, who for several years previous to the practice of cold sponging, had suffered from dyspepsia, the lungs, &c.

In June, 1835, I began the habit of morning ablutions, immediately after rising. After washing every part of my body, I employed friction with a coarse towel, till I had caused a glow over the whole surface This practice I have continued ever since, with the following results:

1. I have not suffered from cold or influenza during the whole time.
2. I have scarcely felt uncomfortable at any time from the cold of the past winter.
3. I can perform nearly double the labor that I could before.
4. Neglect of exercise affects me far less.
5. I sleep better and suffer very little fatigue, even when my labors are severe.
6. I am almost entirely free from dyspepsia and I have lost my hollow countenance almost entirely. I am a healthy man.

New Work, by Washington Irving.—It gives us great pleasure, says the National Gazette, to learn that we are soon again to see something from the pen of our gifted Irving. Carey, Lea & Blanchard will shortly publish his new work under the title of "The Rocky Mountains; or, scenes, incidents, and adventures in the 'far West,' digested from the journal of Captain B L. E. Bonneville, of the Army of the United States, and illustrated from various other sources, accompanied by two large maps." The wild adventures and incidents of this work, giving a history of the fur trade and discoveries in this almost impracticable and dangerous region, amid the horrors of savage life, will render it an interesting companion to his late highly successful work, Astoria.

Another Farewell.—Mr. Secretary Cass has followed in the wake of "the General" and Reuben, and disburthened his "indignant innocence" of a lugubrious address to the people of the United States, that is, the readers of the *Globe*, to prove that he had no hand in the disasters of the Florida War. When these "rejected addresses" of all the chief butlers and bakers are published, we hope they will be collected in a volume.—Under the title of "Sorrows of Office," they would form a very affecting addition to our national prose fiction.

Charleston Mercury.

A slip from the office of the Augusta Courier of Sunday last, says:—The Express Mail Rider from the north was way-laid by a ruffian last night in an unfrequented spot, about 35 miles above this city, and shot at as he passed. The ball penetrated his thigh—but retaining presence of mind, he kept his saddle, and quickening his speed, was soon beyond the miscreant's reach.

Charleston Mercury.

The honestest way of getting into jail.—A lad, lately committed to Abingdon prison for poaching, was asked how long he had been a poacher? who replied, "Not long, sir; you see the farmers would not find me no work, and as I was likely to starve—so says I to myself, I never heard of any body starving in prison—but the question was, how to get into one without losing my character. At last I went poaching, because that was the *honestest* way of getting into jail that I *knowed on.*"

Panther Fight.—The Yazoo (Miss.) Register of the 18th ult. says—"A keel boat, in ascending the Yazoo river last week, lay by for the night; and about 9 o'clock, while the crew were seated in the cabin, a large panther sprang in at the door and seized one of the men by the shoulder. The other three men rushed to his assistance, and endeavored in vain to extricate him from the terrible jaws of the monster; one of them took up a rifle and levelled it at the panther, but it missed fire; he then obtained a Bowie knife and plunged it into the heart of the beast. The poor boatman was most horribly mangled, having had his shoulder nearly torn off and his body lacerated by the claws of the infuriated monster."

GRAY'S OINTMENT.

In addition to the many testimonials of the efficacy of this ointment, two cases have recently come to our knowledge. The one a lad of 15 or 16 years, who had a severe Tinea, or scald head, and who by his own account suffered very severely from the affection, for two months. This case was cured in about 10 or 12 days. The other was a case of inveterate Herpes, or Tetters, dispersed over the head, of many years standing, which had resisted repeated and powerful applications. The latter case fell under our own immediate observation, and has the appearance of being cured, in about two months.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mental Fever.—Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gate and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color, but these appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cavine closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge is a moral. Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement—unnatural because it is partial, irregular, and excessive. Our muscles waste for want of action; our nervous system is worn out by excess of action.—*Thackrah on the Effects of Arts, &c.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

RAIL ROAD SURVEY.

The Editor of this paper has just returned from accompanying the Engineers on the survey of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and he is glad in being able to state to those interested in this undertaking, that it is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The Party commenced on last Monday, at the mouth of Cane Creek, and descending the river, crossed Abbot's creek, about a mile and a half above its mouth.—They then left the flat land and made directly for the gap of Flat Swamp Mountain, intending to strike Lick Creek, at Grice's mill, and to ascend that to the summit land, between the waters of Uwharie and the Yadkin. We went with Mr. Bennet, (who has charge of the survey, in the absence of Mr. Cushman,) for at least 25 miles of the proposed route, and have his authority for saying, that if no greater difficulty is presented than what we witnessed, the country must be considered in the highest degree favorable for a Rail Road; indeed 9 10ths of that distance may be almost called a dead level, and as to the rest, it is not calculated that there is forty feet in the mile of rise or fall at any place. The friends of this great enterprise have every cause for congratulation, for although the next 12 miles (that is about Uwharie and Carroway creeks) are supposed to present many serious and formidable difficulties—yet the whole of the remainder of the distance being so eminently favorable, that the average will be kept low. Besides we have great confidence in the zeal and ability of the two gentlemen, Messrs. Bennet and Nelson, to whom this end of the survey has been entrusted, by Captain Cushman; they declare with great energy, that if a route *can* be had it *shall be hunted out:* and from the untiring industry which we saw them exhibit day after day, we have no doubt, they will make this declaration good. With Capt. Cushman we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but we doubt not his entire capability, for the conducting of this work. It is sufficient that he has been selected by Major McNeill, as the chief assistant in the Corps.

The other end of the route is undergoing a survey under the immediate direction of Mr. Cunningham, whom we have heard spoken of very well; we understand that it is proposed to connect this survey with that already comp'eted, at Chisholm's, with which to that point, we learn, Capt. Cushman is well satisfied.

Before dismissing this subject, we must be permitted to bear witness to the very gentleman-like and orderly deportment of the whole of this party. It seemed to us that every individual was determined to do his duty faithfully, and diligently. We must also commend the neighborhood, in affording the Engineers every assistance and convenience in their power towards carrying forward the work. On the whole, we are more than well pleased with our visit, and feel our confidence rise higher than ever, as to the successful issue of the enterprise.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

A man named Edelmann died lately in Bohemia at the age of 115 years. His father was a mason, and he followed the same trade. He did not marry until he was 50, and then had seven children, of whom three survive him. He was passionately fond of music till he lost his hearing, about two years ago. His memory was excellent, and he frequently related facts which had taken place a century back—His last illness was for a month's duration.

Boston Commercial.

This man must have been born in 1721. What changes have been made, not on man singly, but on nations, since his birth! The American Revolution was 54 years, and the French 68 years after he came into life. Kings are landmarks, and the greater part of them are no more; and without enumerating German and Italian Princes by the dozen, since the birth of Edelmann, there have been—

8 Sultans.
10 Popes.
5 Kings of Naples.
6 do of Sardinia.
6 Sovereigns of Austria.
7 do. of Spain.
5 do. of Portugal.
5 do of Great Britain.
10 Czars of Russia, male and female.
6 Kings of Denmark.
4 do. of Prussia.
5 do. of Sweden, and

7 in France, which we have left to the last, from the difficulty of determining how many sovereigns have swayed the sceptre during the last 115 years.

Of this goodly catalogue of 71 crowned heads, of whom ten or eleven are living, if we except half a dozen or so, what have they done to repay mankind for the honors bestowed on them, and the luxury in which they lived at the public expense? The genius of history blushes with shame at the question.

But there are moral and political considerations, arising out of the history of European sovereigns, during the past century, of infinitely more consequence than their own generally useless lives. Of the Sultans, one, Achmet III, was deposed in 1730, and two were murdered; Selim III, 1807, and Mustapha V. 1808.

Of the Czars, Ivan was imprisoned in 1741, and murdered in 1764; Peter III was deposed and murdered in 1762, and Paul murdered in 1801.

In Sweden, Gustavus III was assassinated in 1792, and his son, Gustavus IV, still living, was deposed in 1809, and his crown placed on the head of a marshal of France.

In France, one King was dethroned and beheaded; his son perished mysteriously, and the whole family, after years of exile, restored, to be again expelled, and the last of them, whose feeble hands and feebler head were recently placed at rest, leaving a name for moralists to use as a figure in their pictures of human change.

Bonaparte rose a meteor, blazed a few years over a terrified world as Napoleon *Empereur*, and then sunk into the bosom of an isle of the southern hemisphere of the earth.

Louis Phillippe, into whose hands have been placed the sceptre of Charlemagne and sword of Napoleon, and whose brows are encircled by the crown of the Bourbons, what has he gained by so much grandeur? The history of the last six years can answer.

Thus we are taught the fearful lessons that, of the sovereigns who have reigned in Europe since 1721, eight sleep in bloody graves; three died in exile, and one of those Napoleon. Two, if not three, perished in prisons; one, Victor Amadus, King of Sardinia; another, Lous XVII, history states not where. Another, Gustavus IV, wanders as a perturbed spirit over Europe. It is time such instances of royal or imperial participation in the calamities incident to humanity can claim little rational sympathy, from their rank; but as an unerring symptom of radical change in the moral principles of mankind, their examples are awful and impressive. Beasts, perhaps well-founded, have been made of the improvements made on human society during the past century, but we cannot refuse reflection to the fact that many sovereigns have become victims in Europe since 1730, than did in the five previous centuries.

Pittsburg Advocate.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE TWO BANKRUPTS.

"It *must* go, Eveleen," said Leonard Delmoreton, concluding the inventory of household chattels assigned to his creditors. "It *must* go, dearest. You cannot desire to indulge an idle fancy at the expense of your husband's reputation?" The *affectionate* wife smiled sarcastically, as she replied—"A mosaic centre-table will certainly contribute *largely* towards the discharge of your debts." Delmoreton was deeply wounded. "True, madam—it is, indeed, but an insignificant item—a mere feather in my pecuniary balance; yet I cannot, and I *will* not retain the most *petty* superfluity, when those who have confided in me cannot be indemnified, even by the most unreserved surrender of my property. You were frequently forewarned of my impending insolvency—yet, you persisted to outrage prudence, by every species of extravagance, in defiance of my gentlest remonstrances. Oh! Eveleen, Eveleen, it tortures me, to think how entirely *vanity* has supplanted affection in your callous heart." The lady here exhibited some *hysterical*, but no remorseful symptoms. "I did not marry to make sacrifices," retorted she; and sweeping sulkily by him, hastened from his presence, muttering as she went—"My beautiful vases, at least, are secured—they shall be dashed to atoms before *he* shall include them among his odious *assets*."

While this scene was passing at Delmoreton-house, another, of far different character, was transpiring in a neighboring dwelling. There sat Septima Clifford, magnificently attired for an evening party; tenderly anxious concerning the *cause* of her husband's protracted absence; not frivolously impatient at the delay of anticipated pleasure. Randolph Clifford soon entered, starting as he beheld his beloved Septima, as if some formidable apparition had appalled his senses. A single glance sufficed to assure his wife that he was struggling against some violent and unwonted emotion. She eagerly followed him, as he threw himself into a chair, pressing his hands upon his head, as if by crushing the machinery, the machinery of *thought*, he would prevent its future operation. "Are you ill, Randolph?" He shook his head in silence. "Speak then, my love, and let me share the burthen of your secret sorrow. Are you not assured of my entire sympathy, whatever be the nature of your perplexity?" "Can you forgive me for deceiving you, dear Septima?"—"Why, that will certainly be rather difficult—but as my suspense is not likely to be terminated before I promise absolution, you may consider it as yours." This was said sportively, in the hope of changing the gloomy tenor of his feelings. But the bankrupt could not bear her innocent gaiety, which, like the gambolling of a devoted lamb, unnerves the hand that must inflict the stroke. He could not proceed—but catching her to his bosom, sobbed aloud. Relieved by tears, he entered upon the detail of his progress, from competence to affluence—of his folly in maintaining the most expensive establishment, even while conscious of its ephemeral tenure—of the tender evasions he had employed when *her* discretion had suggested an investigation of his resources, that domestic disbursements might not exceed them. "But now," concluded he, "it is all over with the house of Clifford and Delmoreton." We have stopped payment, and notwithstanding our most strenuous exertions, I fear our final arrangements will neither satisfy our creditors, or silence calumny. A momentary pause succeeded this discourse. "You will of course, relinquish all!" said Septima, with a firmness that astonished her husband. "Certainly," replied he. She instantly removed from their several localities, the splendid gems that adorned her person. In doing this, he remarked that all her taper fingers were jewelled to the joints, except the one encircled by her *wedding ring* She unaffectedly answered his inquiring look, by declaring she would never profane the symbol of Love, by contact with the baubles of fashion. *This* alone of all his gifts no power on earth could tempt her to resign She disappeared soon after, and on her return, presented a key, with which she desired him to open her wardrobe, and select every costly article convertible into cash. Her dress had been exchanged for the simplest in her possession, and instead of the superb chain worn at his entrance, she had thrown a neat one of *his* hair, gracefully around her neck. Randolph Clifford, bankrupt in *fortune*, is yet opulent in *felicity*—but alas! for *poor* Leonard Delmoreton.

M. P.

The New York Herald gives the following timely items:

How to be Economical.—Eat meat in small quantities. Touch no butter—it is unnecessary. Burn a single light. Sell your horses. Use as little flour as possible. Take care of the fragments.

Advice for the Ladies in hard times.—Wear neat, clean, plain cambrics. Abandon high priced silks. Use neat kerchiefs, with no expensive embroideries.

Advice to Young Men.—Wear your old coat a week longer, and your old hat a month. Old hats feel best—so do old boots.

Skinning Cats alive.—Yesterday, James Bitterworth, an ill-looking fellow, was brought before Mr. Trail, charged with skinning a great number of cats alive, for the purpose of supplying the furriers. The office was thronged, particularly with old ladies, who had been deprived of their favourite tabbies, the skins of which were intended to be converted into saleable articles.

It appeared from the evidence of a boy named Phipps, that the prisoner was seen leaving his house, East street, Lambeth, with a hamper, which being by accident overturned, and the lid coming open, displayed a quantity of cats (living) but skinless, which the prisoner, after threatening to punish the eye of the lad for his curiosity, proceeded to shoot into a corner of a field behind Ship-lane. The number there deposited amounted to twenty-five. The facts being fully proved, the Magistrates inflicted a fine of 10*l.*, and in default of payment, four months' imprisonment in the House of correction and hard labour.

London Sun.

Longevity.—The Southwestern Christian Advocate announces the death on the 28th of February, in Davidson county, (Tennessee,) of Col. Adam Binkley, aged *one hundred and thirty-six years!*—He served throughout the Revolutionary war, at which time, it is said, he had a wife and eleven children.

Expunging.—The Wheeling (Virginia) Gazette says, that when Mr. Senator Benton arrived at that place, his name was entered on the hotel register, as customary, but it was soon after *expunged*. A black line was drawn around it, and his favorite word written in bold characters across it.

The Indian War.

JACKSONVILLE, APRIL 20.

More Murder by Struggling Indians.—On the 5th inst. the house of Mr. William Clemmons, situated on the road from Alligator to Levingston's Ferry, on the Suwannee, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by Indians. The inmates, consisting of Mrs. Clemmons and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mr. Clemmons, were murdered! Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family. He returned on the 10th inst., the second day after the horrid transaction, and the first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of his home, and then the bodies of his wife and children, fifty or more yards from the house. They had been shot while attempting to escape, as it would seem from the position in which the bodies lay. They were unscalped. The children were shot in the head, and so near were the guns when discharged, that the heads of these unfortunate children were literally blown to pieces! And to add to the horror of the sight, and anguish of the bereaved husband and father, the body of the youngest child, a babe, was almost devoured, and the arm of the mother eaten off by hogs!

From Tampa Bay we hear that between ten and twelve hundred Indians are drawing rations—that Oseola and Philip had not come in on the 11th inst.

We learn from an officer of the Army, who arrived here yesterday morning from St. Augustine, in the steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, that all the Chiefs, except Powell and Philip, had come in at Fort Drane on the 16th inst. the day our informant left that station.

Philip was to have been in on the 15th. His son had been in several times. No person in the Army doubted that all the Indians would come in, but many are of opinion that they would defer longer than is desirable.

Micanopy, Jumper, Cloud, *et id omne genus* were in—Powell is considered, in the words of our informant, *nobody* by all the Chiefs. He is only a sub-chief, it is now said, and the Indians have pledged themselves to bring him in by force, if he does not come of his own accord.

General Jessup had issued an order to a portion of the troops, to the effect, that if the Indians continued to make their cattle a pretext for not coming in, to sally forth and destroy them.

On the 15th inst. a large party of Indians was to leave Tampa, in transports for the West.

A portion of the Army will probably be detained in Florida at healthful positions, during the summer, should all the Indians come in.

Gen. Jessup is, we are gratified to learn, indefatigable in his exertions, and stands high with the Army under his command.

Florida News.—The most important fact in the last account from Florida, is that a *large negro* (equal to *two small ones*) had been seen prowling about. Fortunately the army did not get in his way, so that he did comparatively little damage. We are not informed of his exact size.

Charleston Mercury.

New Orleans, April 24.

The schooner Wm. Bryan arrived yesterday from Velasco, whence she sailed on the 15th inst.

The British armed brig Racer arrived at Velasco a few days previous to the sailing of the Wm. Bryan, having on board Mr. Crawford, British Consul for Tampico, who proceeded immediately after his debarkation to Columbia on a special mission as it is supposed from the British Government to the new republic.

An express reached Velasco before the departure of the Wm. Bryan from Matagorda, bringing information that the schooners Champion, Louisiana and Vigilance, had been captured by the Mexican fleet and carried to Matamoras. They are laden with provisions, arms, &c. and had on board a large number of passengers bound from New Orleans to Matagorda and Cox's point.

The Bonny Boat from Mobile bound to Matagorda with lumber, was likewise taken shortly after off the Brazos, and after being detained a few hours was released and six of the passengers of the Louisiana put on board of her. The Bonny Boat had reached Matagorda before the express left, but could tell nothing as to the fate of the remaining passengers belonging to the Louisiana.

Matagorda was in a state of blockade.

The Mexican fleet, consisting of two brigs and two schooners badly manned, anchored off Velasco on the 4th inst. An express was immediately despatched to Columbia and on its arrival, the secretary of the navy, S. R. Fisher, Esq. set out without delay for Galveston, where the schooners Invincible and Brutus were lying, for the purpose, it is presumed, of preparing them for an engagement with the enemy.

The probability of this surmise is rendered much greater from the fact, that on the 16th, when the Wm. Bryan was bearing to the south of the Sabine about twenty miles, eight distinct broadsides were heard by the passengers in that direction.

The firing which was heard lasted for about forty minutes.

The main army under the command of Gen'l. Johnson, was still in the La Baca, in fine health and spirits, and anxious to encounter Bravo and his army. This is the prevailing desire of the country. If they cannot have peace, they are all ready for fighting, and prefer it to inaction and suspense.

Large crops of cotton and corn have been planted, and bid fair to yield abundantly.

Since the first of March, it is supposed that on an average a thousand emigrants have arrived in the country every week. Business of all kinds is of course very brisk, lands are rising rapidly and money is becoming plenty. The country is completely stocked with goods of all kinds and some have been reshipped in the Wm. Bryan.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Louisiana has arrived in port from Matamoras, where her release was obtained by a demand from the commander of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez.

From Huvana.—The brig *Pegasus*, Capt. Joye, arrived at this port on Saturday last, from Havana.

We received no papers by this vessel, but learn verbally, that some large mercantile houses had been under the necessity of suspending payment in that city.

Charleston Courier.

Operations suspended on the New York and Erie Rail Road.—Orders were received here the latter part of last week, from head quarters at New York, for the suspension of all operations upon this great work for the present. Accordingly, all the field hands, or those engaged in assisting the principal engineers, were mustered, paid off, and discharged. No reasons are made public for this step, but it is generally attributed to the severe pressure of the money market.—*Fredonia Censor.*

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship George Washington, Capt. Britton, from Liverpool, the 24th, we have received our foreign journals and letters to the latest dates.

The political news is of no great importance. The condition of the money market is the all engrossing topic. The run upon the Savings Banks in France continued, and had extended to Strasburg.

The American merchants have joined in a bond to the Bank of England, whereby they have obtained the requisite relief for the present emergency.

An agent of the Bank of the United States was in London, and was actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements on foot. It will be seen that the Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately for £2,000,000.

It is understood that the George Washington brings back protested bills only to the amount of about £30.000.

Turpentine has again advanced, and 400 barrels sold at 11-10 a 12s. per cwt.

Birmingham.—Trade is still in a most deplorable state here, and within these few days there have been several failures. One firm has failed for £22,000. The others are not to so great an extent, but still very heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Thursday Evening, March 23.

Lower rates for cotton have again been submitted to: prices have been accepted this week below any which have been current here since 1831, and within a farthing to three eights of the lowest prices of that year. The wants and fears of some of our holders, have hurried them along to a state of desperation such as we have rarely witnessed. The chief sales made in Upland have been from 6¾ to 7¾, in Orleans from 6¾ to 7d, and in Mobile from 6¾ to 7¼d. We of course reduce our quotations,—still the reduction is much short of that which was, in some instances, submitted to.

The imports of all sorts of Cotton into the Kingdom, since the 1st January, amounts to 297,000 bales, against 265,000. and of American separately we have received 227,000 against 200,000 received up to this period last year.

The sales of Cotton this week, 17,040 bales.

An American Gretna Green.—Garysburg, North Carolina, according to the Portsmouth (Virginia) Times, has, thanks to the rail road, become another Gretna, where the thwarted votaries of Hymen may find another reverend Vulcan to forge for them the chains of wedlock. R. B. Gary is the gentleman who officiates for disconsolate lovers. The Times says, farewell to corduroy log roads—the course of true love now runs smooth and fleet on iron rails. Figure to yourselves, ye fair, the cars at the stand, papa and mamma poring over the papers, or preparing for breakfast, and your sweet selves with "somebody," tripping it breathlessly along, heart going pit-a-pat, monosyllables even still, the bell ringing, just in time, in, off, wheels revolving, steam hissing, eyes melting, parishes, counties left behind, old Virginia gone by, and glorious Rip Van Winkle awake with hospitable heart to make you blessed. Is it not delightful?

N. Y. Evening Star.

THE RICH MAN'S DAUGHTER.

BY A LADY.

It is often said that the times are strangely altered; and it is certain the people are. It was thought honorable to labor, to be constantly engaged in some active and useful avocation—but now-a-days it is thought honorable to be idle. There is much complaint of the high price of every necessary of human existence, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended republic, allowing the drones only half price for the services they might perform, which others are now paid for, it might not be an unsafe calculation to put down the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the United States. It is not a little inconsistent to hear parents whine about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend money.

In one of our great commercial cities there resides a gentleman worth from two to three millions of dollars. He had three daughters, and he required them alternately to go into the kitchen and superintend its domestic concerns. Health and happiness, he said, were thus promoted: besides, he could not say, in the vicissitudes of fortune, that they might not, ere they should close their earthly career, be compelled to rely upon their hands for a livelihood; and he could say that they never become wives and the proper heads of a family, until they knew, with practical experience, all the economy of the household affairs. One of the daughters is now the lady of a Governor of one of the States—all at the head of very respectable families—and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent—winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious matrons of the past. The companions of the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, were inured to hardships and accustomed to unceasing toil—and so did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, happiness, and plenty smiled around the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic concerns, and who was not afraid to put her hands into a wash-tub, for fear of destroying their elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as fit companions for life, but now-a-days to learn the mysteries of the household, would make our fair ones faint away, and to labor, comes not into the code of modern gentility.

We learn by a letter from the West, that the Hon. George Poindexter, late Senator of the United States from Mississippi, has taken up his residence at Lexington, in the State of Kentucky.

Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop towards the North, especially in Virginia and Maryland, is said to present a very unpromising prospect.—In all the middle section of North Carolina, as far as we can learn, it is the reverse—promising an abundant harvest.

Greensborough Beacon.

THE EXPERIMENT FAILED.

The following article from the New York "Plaindealer," the ablest and most honest Van Buren paper with which we are acquainted, makes the important concession that the great "*Experiment*" of the Hero has failed. This conveys no information to our minds, for we have never for one moment been so far deluded as to believe that the result of the tinkering of the currency would be otherwise than it is.

Apart from the concession of the failure of the "Experiment," the reason assigned for that failure is worthy of notice. "Instead of dissolving all connexion between the Government and the banks, that connexion has been rendered more complicate," says the writer, by the new system. Of course it has. That the Government might have indisputable control of the banks, and employ them as partisan engines, was the consideration which prompted the "Experiment." All who were honest, and had any acquaintance with finance and commerce, foresaw and foretold that the prostitution of the currency of the country to party would bring ruin.—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM THE PLAINDEALER.

"POLITICAL MEDDLING WITH FINANCE.

["We take the liberty to subjoin the following extract of a letter to the editor of this paper, from one of the ablest writers on financial subjects in this country, whose works are in the hands of thousands of readers, and are constantly referred to by the soundest thinkers on matters connected with currency and banking:]

"We are in a sad state in relation to currency and credit. Instead of dissolving all connexion between the banks and the Government, as we should have done when the charter of the United States Bank expired, we have rendered that connexion more complicate than before. It is impossible to conjoin the fiscal and commercial concerns of a country, and make credit-money their basis, without sooner or later deranging both commerce and finance. I am led to this conclusion, in the first place, by an analysis of the principles of currency and credit, and, in the second, by a review of the history of banking in both Great Britain and the United States. We have made two separate attempts to regulate currency and credit through the medium of federal banks, and two through the medium of State banks; but we have failed in all these attempts, and must fail in all that are undertaken with such instruments. If the all-powerful Government of Great Britain, with the gigantic Bank of England at command, cannot prevent ruinous fluctuations of the currency in that small country, where every thing would seem to favor such a design, what is to be expected in our widely extended territory, with twenty-six Governments, seldom acting in concert?"

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

To give some idea of the rapid increase of banking and excessive expansion of the currency in the United States, since the year 1830, we subjoin the following statement:

First. There has been an augmentation in the number of banks from 320 to 677, being an increase of *three hundred and fifty-seven*, besides *one hundred and forty-six branches.*

Secondly. An augmentation in the banking capital of the United States from $145,182,208 to $324,240,292, being an increase of upwards of *one hundred and seventy-nine millions* of dollars.

Thirdly. An expansion in the circulation of bank notes from $61,323,898, to $185,762,506, being an increase in the paper money of the country of upwards of *one hundred and seventy-four millions* of dollars.

Fourthly. An augmentation of the amount of deposites, public and private, from $55,559,728 to $154,541,894, being an increase of nearly *ninety-nine millions* of dollars.

Fifthly. An extension of the amount of bank loans and discounts from $200,451,214 to $590,802,661, being an increase of upwards of *three hundred and ninety millions* of dollars, a sum only twelve millions less than the aggregate of the increased capitals, circulation and deposites.

FROM THE DELAWARE STATE JOURNAL.

What was then Prophesy is now History.—In the debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1832, on the veto of General Jackson of the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, Mr. CLAYTON, the Senator of Delaware, in his speech on that occasion, said:

"THE LOSS OF CONFIDENCE AMONG MEN, THE TOTAL DERANGEMENT OF THAT ADMIRABLE SYSTEM OF EXCHANGES WHICH IS NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE BETTER THAN EXISTS IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE, OVER TRADING AND SPECULATION ON FALSE CAPITAL IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY, THAT RAPID FLUCTUATION IN THE STANDARD OF VALUE FOR MONEY, which, like the unseen pestilence, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction; BANKRUPTCIES and RUIN, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, *must* follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us. Where then—where then, I demand to know, sir, is the remedy to save us?"

The authors of the present evils cannot plead that they were not fully forewarned of the mischiefs they were about to bring upon the country by their mad and wicked *Experiment* upon its currency and business.—Not only were they admonished by Whig statesmen, of the inevitable ruin which would result from their war against the Bank of the United States, but they had the benefit of the wisest of all teachers—Experience. In 1811, Congress refused to re-charter the old Bank of the United States, the immediate effect of which was a numerous creation of State banks to supply the vacuum, as it was said. The States ran wild—forty new banks were created by the State of Pennsylvania in one batch—the mania spread far and wide, and to supply the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of ten millions, at least fifty millions of new bank capital was created. The consequence was an immense expansion of paper money, and its inevitable attendants, over trading and speculation; then a loss of all confidence in banks, a ruinous depreciation of the currency, a stoppage of specie payments, and finally bankruptcy and wide-spread ruin. All who remember the period between 1811 and 1817 will recognise the truth of this description. We are running the same race now; the events of the last five years are but a transcript of the scenes which occurred more than twenty years ago. "Experiment" is running a race against Experience; and, in such a contest, there can be no doubt of the result. Man is the same animal now that he was twenty years ago, and the same circumstances operating upon him must produce similar results.

The Bank of the United States had restored specie payments, and by its salutary control, combined with the lessons of the past, had suppressed the banking mania, restored perfect order in the currency, exchanges, and business of the country; and when General Jackson came into power, there never was a more prosperous country than this, or one whose prosperity was founded upon a more solid basis. He has overturned it all; the power which was given to him by a confiding People for their protection and benefit, he has wantonly and wickedly perverted to their ruin. Wantonly and wickedly, we say, because he did it in defiance of experience—a monitor which never deceives—and of the warning voice of the eminent statesmen in Congress, who were opposed to his measures, and, like Mr. Clayton, proclaimed with sight and wisdom the mischiefs which have flowed from them. The veto of 1832 [illegible] usury checks and restraints against [illegible] ing, and its concomitants—[illegible] and over-trading. The cry was raised "We must have new banks to [illegible] of the Bank of the United States [illegible] tration, through its official organ [illegible] ulated the mania, called upon the [illegible] new banks; Jackson States and [illegible] tures went to work, and, in [illegible] years, nearly two hundred millions [illegible] bank capital was created to supply [illegible] of thirty-five millions! Here was [illegible] immense speculations and over-trading [illegible] two years—a sudden and immense [illegible] money: and when we are told [illegible] these speculations and over-trading [illegible] of the present calamitous state [illegible] that they are the natural and inevitable [illegible] ces of the "Experiment"—[illegible] wise and parental Government [illegible] seen, and from which it was [illegible] People. The gold humbug [illegible] two years after the veto, and the [illegible] gainst banks and bank paper, [illegible] thoughts—devices got up after the [illegible] deposites had given us the first [illegible] vils of the *Experiment*, and the [illegible] to a whale, to gull and dupe the [illegible] had betrayed and ruined. The [illegible] posites, the substitution of the [illegible] lic depositories, the gold bill, and [illegible] cular, are aggravations of the [illegible] irritating and festering the wound [illegible] community by their acts.

The Legislature of New [illegible] probable from present indications [illegible] to place its seal of reprobation [illegible] ite doctrine of the late Administration [illegible] the General Government, [illegible] Bank Notes of lower denomination [illegible] Twenty Dollars. It is [illegible] plausible the arguments by which [illegible] ry is maintained, that unless [illegible] venience is against it. The [illegible] marks, upon the practical [illegible] of the restrictive law now in force [illegible] the State of New York, will [illegible] nal of Commerce:

"*Small Bills.*—A proposition [illegible] sembly to repeal the law prohibiting [illegible] of small bills. It was introduced [illegible] Mr. Robinson, not wishing the [illegible] ed, (fearing, perhaps, that too many [illegible] favor of the repeal would be effected [illegible] consider the vote granting leave [illegible] bill. The House refused to reconsider [illegible] 52 to 36. This vote, although [illegible] a test of the opinions of the members [illegible] question, leaves room to hope that [illegible] small bills may yet be restored to use [illegible] ing in society.

"The repeal of this law would [illegible] tant effect upon the state of the [illegible] would send a great part of the specie [illegible] floating about the country, wearing [illegible] pockets, into the bank vaults where [illegible] this would enable the banks to issue [illegible] sues. Whether specie is carted [illegible] Rocky mountains, or scattered over [illegible] lieu of small bills, it is equally lost [illegible] and affords no more aid in the [illegible] if it were at the bottom of the sea."

The vast extent of the [illegible] their [illegible] Orleans becomes more credible [illegible] siders more attentively the [illegible] that city. Within the [illegible] "the Experiment" began, [illegible] Capital of the State of Louisiana [illegible] tripled. *Forty millions of* [illegible] (Conn.) added within that time to the [illegible] kinds, corporated Bank capital in [illegible] Hundreds of thousands and [illegible] time have been discounted at [illegible] of the paper of the *great* speculating [illegible] Cotton. These *facts are* stated [illegible] qualification in the New Orleans [illegible] merican.

It is supposed that upwards [illegible] slaves were sold in the State [illegible] pi, from 1st November, 1835 [illegible] period in 1836, *on a credit*, [illegible] for the notes and acceptances [illegible] and planters. The value of [illegible] could not have been less than [illegible] of dollars. The planters, the [illegible] debt for slaves alone, to be paid [illegible] crop of 1836, equal to ten millions [illegible] lars.—*Natchez Courier.*

More of the Demoniac Spirit.—The tors of the Pennsylvania Reform [illegible] risburg, emulating the style of [illegible] Globe, exclaim, "the bankites [illegible] phia and New York have their [illegible] to create a panic." * * * [illegible] there was a time when the [illegible] Bank exhibited proofs of ruling [illegible] business of the country, and [illegible] larly that of the mercantile [illegible] large and populous cities, it [illegible] time."

Poor, contemptible malignant [illegible] [to Philadelphia.] or go to [illegible] ask your own partisans, who [illegible] the general crash brought on [illegible] son and his myrmidons, you [illegible] the number, whether THEY [illegible] bankrupts for the sake of [illegible] Go accuse the victim of the [illegible] already writhing in the grasp [illegible] endeavoring to create a false [illegible] claim that "all is well" while [illegible] Famine are desolating the country [illegible] are wrapt in flames! Fiends [illegible] upon the victims of death, and [illegible] the sufferings of human beings [illegible] moniac grins and diabolical [illegible] What a pity you had not lived [illegible] reign of the guillotine in France [illegible] would have exulted at the [illegible] which you would then have [illegible]

The three houses in England [illegible] connected with the American [illegible] which the Bank of England [illegible] its aid, are stated to be Messrs. [illegible] *Wilson & Son, Thomas Wiggins* [illegible] and *Timothy Wiggins.* The [illegible] American says: "There seems [illegible] doubt in the best informed quarters [illegible] this arrangement may be considered [illegible] ing been consummated; and [illegible] this result, together with that [illegible] for about *ten millions* of dollars [illegible] the Bank of the United States [illegible] of England, as saving this [illegible] country at large, from a vast [illegible] fering."

This confederacy, sprawled [illegible] the continent, from Canada to [illegible] tainly looks not unlike a huge [illegible] gant: his head, cool and calculating [illegible] New England; New York, [illegible] Pennsylvania, his broad shoulders [illegible] for carrying burdens; the South [illegible] Kentucky, his paunch; Tennessee [illegible] trails; Ohio, his rump; the West [illegible] his legs—the migratory and vagrant [illegible] him.—*Columbia Telescope.*

...W YORK CITY NEWS.

New York, April 26.

...king work.—A petition was present... ...non Council on Monday evening by ...d work-people, who represented ...starving in the midst of plenty for ... Every manufacturer is discharging ...ty workmen each Saturday night. ...d masons are only engaged in finish... ...in a few weeks all will be comple... ...w contract entered upon. There ...herefore, at this moment, *twelve or* ... work people out of employment, ...where to get a bit of bread or a rag ... The summer is approaching, and ...omfort in that. Yet the cravings of ... allayed.

...ys past, the number of failures have ...tonishingly; indeed, only two or ... importance have taken place.—...derful change in the feelings of the ...tration men, particularly those ...noisy and clamorous in getting a... ...es, and breaking down the United ...dsany of these have fallen in the ..., and become ruined by the very ..., who warmly advocated. Others are ...ey were mistaken, and we believe ...found who is an advocate of former ...

Thursday, April 28, P. M.

... about money affairs still continues ..., it is now quite clear that people ...fied, nor will the alarm be allayed ...m England, and hear definitely If ...gland *can*, and *has*, sustained the ...es in London and Liverpool, there ...ing of quiet, and of relief. All ... are fixed upon England, and the ...acket ships for a month to come ...d with great anxiety.

...ood that the United States Bank ... accepting the proposition of the ...d,—the latter institution demanding ...cie, for every draft upon it. Thus, ...demands 50,000 in specie, and so ...tion with which the Bank of the ...oes not feel at liberty to comply ... relations between that institution, ...ment of the United States. If the ...s disposed to co-operate with the ...f would be felt by all classes of ...enty-four hours, and confidence ... restored.

... great distress among the working... ..., and every day, particularly on ... are thrown out of employ. Every ...ow so afraid of incurring responsi... ...e is freeing himself from them as ...n. It is highly fortunate for the ...mer is before them instead of winter, ...ing distress of the city would be ...vated, if this was the month of No...

...ercial Advertiser of this evening ...tual calculation it has been ascer... ...e losses, in this city, on the de... stocks alone, since the fourth of ... amounted to within a fraction of ...ons! Losses upon cotton, abroad, ... Losses by failures in New York, ... Losses by failures in other cities, ...

... the street, and upon what seems to ...ority, the report having come from ...direct from Tennessee, that a large ... Orleans, which has failed, was the ...se to which Gen Jackson and Mr. Donaldson ...signments of cotton, and to which ...d their business. By this failure ... is reported to be a great loser, to an ... which will most seriously affect the ... his old age. Tennessee, and the ... is just beginning to feel the storm. ...hat in, and about the county of Hart...) and the vicinity, sixty factories of ..., large and small, have stopped under ... of the times.

... to state that several failures took place ...eviously, this week, there had been but ... The state of the Money market is with... ...rovement for the better. The state of ...e Exchanges is no way improved. It ... difficult than ever to make collections, ... places the banks will not collect at ...

It is a fact that while the Charleston banks ... demand on our banks for specie, our ... have a demand on them for a large amount, ... while the account might be settled by bal... ...ing accounts, specie is drawn to the great in... ...credit, that both.

Friday, April 29, P. M.

...lower to day. Stocks, however, are ...f the Money market. Confidence is ... Stocks are similar to individual pa... ...men decline investing, and the only ... purchases to fill contracts. The de... ...redit has been so great that sellers, ...although they have nominally gained ...es, yet parties, in many instances, ... too great to be complied with.

...eeting of the Merchants of the ...w York was held on Tuesday ... into consideration the causes of ...distress, and to devise suitable ...relief.

...lved that a Committee of Fifty ... to proceed, immediately, to ... and submit to the President, ...he deliberations of the meeting, ...raced in the following proposi...

...of the Treasury Circular. ...sion of suits upon Custom House ...uary next. ... convocation of Congress.

...ence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, April 27.

...re circulating in this city that ...n and some of his friends are ...erely by the failure of one of ...uses in New Orleans to whom ...nments had been made. A ...Gen. Jackson, from Tennessee, ...city, and a political friend of ...h is the fact; and he adds that ...reat commiseration for the old ... Tennessee. I give you the story ...ulating in the streets. Much as ...the Experiment," I wish not ...or to be its victim.

...e hesitates about accepting the ...Bank of England. The Bank ... demands *half specie* when a ...; thus, with a draft of $100,000, ...,000 in specie—an offer which, ..., it is not so safe to accept.—... for the United States Bank to ... even in defence of the country. ...own that the Government is ... waiting with tiger-ferocity and ... pounce upon it.

...rom New England continues ... More failures are talked of. ...owever, are all firm. All the ...from the interior now, of New ...d New York, begin to bring ...stress.

...ss among the laboring people ...s now very great. If it were ...with dire winter before them, ...pril, leading on smiling sum... ...stress would be horrible. On ...day, numbers of working men ...ed. Every body is getting rid ...lities.

...mercial Advertiser says that the ...tocks in this city amount to ...; losses on cotton abroad to ...losses by failures in New York, ... and by failures in other cities, 50,000,000! Pile up the species; roll it to the Mint; hunt for it as Cortez and his Spaniards did. "Reform and glory."

Stocks have fallen again to-day. There will be nothing certain till we hear definitely from England; and such is the intense anxiety now to hear from over sea, that the telegraphing of a packet ship will create a great bustle in the city.

From the New York Evening Star, April 26.

A draft for $6,000, drawn by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States *de facto*, in this city, was, as we understand, protested for non-payment. The old General probably expected to receive 15 cents for his cotton, and so valued upon his factor here. Cotton at 8 cents only pays 50 cents in the dollar; the balance would have to be paid by one of those who deals upon "borrowed capital," and who, as the General said, "ought to break"—to avoid which he, no doubt, allows the draft to go back to be reduced to its proper size.

"Is there any distress?"—Not many days since, an officer of the customs of this city visited Washington, for the purpose of obtaining an increase of salary for himself and others whom he represented. He made known their situation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and pleaded the general distress of the city, as one of the reasons why their compensation should be increased. In the course of his conversation with Mr. Secretary Woodbury, the latter gravely asked him whether it was really true that there was any serious distress in New York. The officer was at first surprised at such a question, but finding that it was put in earnest, stated to the Secretary the true situation of affairs, but the First Lord of the Treasury was quite incredulous upon the subject.—He said he had not believed there was any unusual pressure in New York; the recitals of the newspapers are not credited; and, he added, that he had piles of letters from this city, assuring him that there was no such thing as extensive distress or embarrassment among us, and that all the clamor was a mere attempt of the Bank and newspapers to get up a panic! Here's executive capacity and wisdom for you!

But if they would know the truth, let them read any paper but the Globe and the New Hampshire Patriot—let them put faith in the statements of the Times and Evening Post of this city, or of the administration papers in any other city or state—or better still, let them come to New York and see the anxious countenances of the merchants—the inactivity that reigns among our business streets—the mechanics wandering about with gloomy visages and saddened hearts, seeking in vain for occupation and bread—and let them attend the auction sales, of which there are numbers every day, at the mansions of those who, but a little year ago, were surrounded with all the comforts and elegances of opulence, and whose rich furniture is daily thrown away under the hammer, at sacrifices such as have never been seen in this country, and as we have read of with amazed commiseration, in the stories of European wars, and of the rapine and pillage that have made havoc with the wealth of cities taken by assault. Let them come to New York, and they will then discover whether the distress is real, or but the shadowy fiction of political panic makers.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Cause and Effect.—The commercial and financial difficulties of the time are exceedingly unpleasant effects, of sundry causes with which we will not trouble the reader at present; but they are also causes of another effect which will put gladness into the hearts of travellers. Messrs. Howard, of the great and favorite Exchange Hotel in Broad street, anticipating a decline in the price of eatables, servants' wages, &c. have reduced their charges, from two dollars to a dollar and a half per diem. We commend this piece of intelligence to the especial notice of our distant friends, intending to visit New York.

N. Y. Commercial.

THE NEW ORLEANS FAILURES.

New Orleans, April 18.

Money Market.—The gross amount of failures in this city, from a careful estimate, is reckoned at ninety seven millions. This was up to the 4th instant. It is now considerably over one hundred millions. In the end the deficit will be over fifty millions, even if the property in existence be sold at the most favorable rates.

The bills of the banking house of Yeatman, Woods & Co., we hear, were protested yesterday at the bank of Louisiana. This will create great distress with the holders of their paper in this city, though we hope that the amount in circulation is not large. The greatest loss to be experienced will be felt in Tennessee, if the house has failed.

Correspondence of the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.

New Orleans, April 19, 1837
Wednesday, 10 A M.

Our troubles still continue. The failures that have clouded our commercial horizon since the 4th of March, are now working their way among the middle and poorer classes, cutting off the usual sources of supply and compelling them in turn to suffer all the evils of deranged credit—Yeatman, Woods & Co the Western Bankers, whose credit stood in Tennessee and Kentucky as high as that of the United States Bank, have gone by the board for an immense amount of money Rumor says, that their liabilities are over 15,000,000 One thing is certain, that their circulation in Tennessee is nearly every third note of equal value with that of any other institution. Their paper must be at least three times that of the capital invested, which in Nashville alone was over two million Previous to their failure, they had drawn $700,000 from Nashville, and seeing the sources dried up there, they suspended—Woods left this city two days before the explosion, fearing some rough handling by the authorities here. The storm is just beginning to reach the West You will find that its effects will be even more disastrous there than in our capitals. It will affect the honest, industrious, and small dealer The heads of several Louisville houses are now here, in the utmost alarm. They have been caught in the meshes of their *race horse* and *sawing* bill system.

I have seen the statements of nine of our Banks, showing $2,500,000 in specie. The Commercial set has $400,000—the most of any other. It is now ascertained to be a fact, that the Government has ordered its pets to stop specie payments in case of a run, as it has the prior claim. The Post notes system will do no good here. The City Bank is trying it.

They are issued at 90 days ½ per cent. discount, and exchanged for best 60 day paper. It is a money making operation to the Bank. No failures of importance since our last.

The failures of Buchanan and Hagan will go hard with them, if not ruin them Cincinnati is beginning to complain. The complaints will be louder and louder as the disease reaches the lower classes,

Cotton is a drug. It cannot be sold for any price. Any accounts of sale that our papers contain are not to be credited, for they are mere bartering operations. No bona fide sales have taken place for days past. Flour can be bought in large quantities rapidly at $5 75. Sugar is down to 6 cents, best quality. Yours, &c.

Specie.—251,820 dollars were received this morning, by the schrs. Cumanche and Sarah Ann, which will be very acceptable in this time of scarcity.—*Courier.*

New Orleans, April 22.

Money Market.—Nothing transpired in the money market yesterday worthy of note. Attempts have been made by some unprincipled wretches to draw specie from the banks, with the intent of selling it at a premium to those institutions. We know that such a transaction actually took place in Natchez a few days ago, by which a great gain was realized on two thousand dollars. No punishment would be too severe for such offenders against all right and justice.—*American.*

An important arrest was made yesterday by one of the deputies of the sheriff. A respectable merchant of Mobile, while in the act of departing from this city on board of the steamer Monarch, was taken in custody, and subsequently secured in the city jail. He is charged with having obtained two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on fraudulent pretences. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars in drafts and doubloons were found in his possession.—*Bee.*

Cotton—Transactions in this article continue to be so extremely limited, that we continue to omit quotations—sales are in small parcels, and purchased generally to complete cargoes, or make some small remittance; it cannot be said that any regular business is doing in the article, and will not be, until some facility offers to dispose of Exchange. The shipments making are mostly on owners' accounts; a number of vessels are now loading in that way.

The exports up to this time to foreign ports, are 360,000 bales against 250,531 to the same period last season, making an excess of 110,069 bales to foreign ports, over last season to the same time. The excess coastwise 1705 bales.

It now requires but 124,608 bales to be exported, to equal the total exports of last season, say to the 1st Oct. and there is now on hand and on shipboard not cleared about 100,000 bales, and daily coming in.

Sugars.—The stock is fast accumulating, and but few sales; the demand is very limited, scarcity of money being the great obstacle to sales—we quote for the best 6 to 6¾c. per lb. for common quality 5¼ a 5¾c.

Molasses.—We reduce the quotations to 28 a 29 cts. and dull, there being no demand, and stock fast accumulating.

Flour—The demand for this article continues light, small sales at $6¼ to 6¾.

We are informed by nearly every broker of any standing whatever in town, that cotton is still unsaleable. The accounts of sales that are given in times like these, are vamped up to produce effect. It is strange that there is such a disposition abroad to misrepresent and to conceal facts. It is salutary to the interest of every individual in the community to know the real state of the markets The transactions of commerce should be a matter of public record, as in European cities.

A gloomy picture of the condition of things in Mississippi, was presented yesterday by the True American. But we fear it is no less true than gloomy. All accounts which we receive from that quarter represent affairs as being in a sad and distressing condition. The sudden and remarkable fall of cotton, has deprived the State of nearly two-thirds its expected income, and having anticipated more than the full return, it is impossible for the planters to meet more than a third or half of their engagements. The sheriff is now the only personage who prospers, and his daily duty is to knock down, at immense sacrifices, the property of those who were considered the wealthiest and most prosperous of citizens. Property too, has all depreciated, and lands and lots which six months ago were eargerly sought for at high rates, are now dull at a reduction of two and three hundred per cent. Sincerely do we sympathise with the misfortunes of our neighbors.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

New Orleans, April 28.

It was rumored in the city yesterday, that the citizens of Yazoo County, Mi., had torn down their Court house and compelled the sheriff to resign, and also that several of the adjoining counties following the example, had held meetings, and insisted upon a like resignation of their sheriffs. If this rumor be true, what a horrible state of things does it unfold. Law set at defiance, and the obligation of contracts invalidated by trampling under foot all the provisions of government. We hope, however, it may not be so. Certainly the inhabitants of our sister State would never proceed to such rash, disgraceful and anarchical measures to screen themselves from the just operation of equal laws.—We will not believe until we hear further.—*Bulletin.*

Executions amounting in the aggregate to two millions of dollars, were lately in the hands of the Sheriff, against the citizens of Clinton, Mississippi.

Mississippi Republican.

We learn with regret, that in consequence of the heavy runs made on the Farmers' Bank of Chattahoochee, in Columbus, that institution has been compelled to suspend *specie* payments We are assured however that the Bank is amply able to meet all its liabilities, and we would caution holders of bills not to submit to a sacrifice. This event is to be attributed, as well as the numerous failures at the North, to the extensive scarcity of specie, caused by that wise measure of Executive sagacity, the specie circular. By its operation, the specie is drained from the Atlantic States, and locked up in the vaults of Banks at the West, where it is of about as much benefit as so much pig lead. The financial affairs of our country are in a wretched condition, owing to the sagacious intermeddling of the Kitchen Cabinet, at Washington, with the currency.

Georgia Journal.

The Springfield, Mass. Republican says—The pressure begins to be severely felt in the interior. Several of the most industrious and meritorious conductors of manufacturing and mechanical establishments in that quarter of the State, have been compelled to suspend operations, and others are curtailing.

Southern Bank Paper.—The heavy discount on Louisiana and Mississippi notes, seems to require a caution to business men, and particularly such as are engaged in retail business, to be careful in their reception of them. We are informed by a broker of this city, that all southern money is at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent., and most of it from 10 to 20, with a prospect of its being at a still greater depreciation.

Cincinnati Whig.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1837.

Cotton.—Small sales, at from 6 to 8 cents. Flour and corn have fallen, large supplies of both having been brought in within the past week.

The Pressure.—We cannot yet announce the least alleviation in the distress that pervades the country.

The number of failures at New York has reached upwards of two hundred.

The amount of the failures at New Orleans is stated by the papers of that city at considerably over 100 millions, and the deficit is estimated at more than 50 millions, even if the property be sold at the most favorable rates.

Robbery.—On Thursday night last, Mr. Malcom Shaw, of Moore County, was robbed whilst asleep by his wagon, about four miles from town. His coat was taken from under his head, and seven notes of $10 each, one of which was a South Carolina note, and the others North Carolina, taken out. The coat and pocket book were then replaced, and the villain made his escape, without being discovered. The thief was tracked to within a mile of town. We hope merchants and others will be on the look out against receiving such notes from suspicious persons.

The Rail Road.—The following is an extract of a letter from one of the most influential and intelligent gentlemen in the western part of the State:

"Books of Subscription for Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road were opened in this place last week. I do not know the amount of subscriptions at this time, but when I last saw the list, there were from six to eight thousand dollars subscribed. A good many of our people are mortified at the refusal of the Legislature to authorise the subscription on the part of the State to be applied on that part of the road west of the Yadkin as well as east of it, and think if the road should reach the Yadkin, it will require all the strength of the Counties west of the terminating point, to extend it. This has operated seriously against the proposed plan in this part of the country, but I yet hope we shall be able ultimately, to secure the charter. When the survey of the different routes shall be completed, and a favorable report (as I have no doubt will be the case,) made, I trust that it will infuse new life and vigor in the prosecution of the enterprize, and that something like an effectual commencement will shortly be made."

Whilst we are gratified to hear of the continued interest felt by the people of Wilkes County in this work, it is to be regretted that they have taken a wrong view of the subject in regard to the State's subscription. It is very clear, we think, that that subscription was necessarily and prudently limited in the first instance, to the portion of the route East of the Yadkin; because, to have extended it beyond that point, would not only have required an immediate survey to be made of the route West, thereby causing delay and expense, but would also have obliged individuals to make a present subscription of more than double the amount they are now called on for. Such a requirement, it is now clear, would have been fatal to the whole enterprize. For if we find it so difficult to raise $600,000, how would it be possible to raise 12 or 15,000,000? The State's subscription, therefore, was limited to the first portion of the route, purely out of good feeling to the enterprize.

But why should our Western friends fear for the prosecution of the work beyond the Yadkin? We can assure them that no idea is entertained here of its stopping even at the Catawba, if we can only get it fairly under way. It would be the interest of *all* parties that it should go further, and let us add, all parties would be better able to obtain the means for its extension *beyond* the Yadkin, than they now are to carry it there. Let the people of the West, therefore, come forward with their money. They may rest assured that if they do not carry a road *to* the Yadkin, they will never get one *beyond* it; and that this can only be done by the liberal and united action of *all* interested. We believe it is admitted on all hands, that so far the West has disappointed public expectation; but we yet hope that when the report of the survey shall have been made, an effort will be made to bring their great wealth to bear in favor of the work.

When the time comes for prosecuting the work west of the Yadkin, our friends there may rest assured, that the aid of Fayetteville will not be found wanting.

A letter from Wilmington, to a gentleman in this place, dated Saturday last, announces as follows the arrival of the Steamer Boston, the Boat purchased to run between Wilmington and Charleston.

"The Steamer Boston, from New York, and bound for this place, we have just heard, is at sea, about ten miles north of the inlet, and at anchor. Through some miscalculation, she did not take on board a sufficient quantity of wood to bring her into port. We have despatched the Clarendon to her assistance and have no doubt, she will be at our wharf before sunset."

Samples of the "Better Currency."—N. Carolina Bank Notes, (than which there are none *better* in the country,) are 5 per cent. discount at Norfolk, Va., whilst they are at par in Petersburg.

Cheraw (S. C.) Bank Notes, which we believe are of undoubted credit, are at a discount of 4 per cent. at Charleston, in the same State.

Many of the merchants of North Carolina, and every other southern state, have been unable to get checks on the North, this season, at any price, and have consequently been put to great inconvenience in paying their debts there, and have been unable to go on for the purchase of their usual supplies of goods. What little exchange the Banks have had, they have been liberal enough to sell at one per cent. premium, whilst in our neighboring States, it is worth 3, 4, and 5 per cent. Formerly, before the "better currency" was established, exchange was plenty, and at only one quarter of one per cent. The difference between that price and the 5 per cent. at which it is now selling in Charleston, comes out of the merchant's pocket, in the first instance, and then out of the purchaser of his goods. It is a tax upon the people.

Before the U. S. Bank Charter expired, when an individual could not, or would not, get checks to take with him to the North, he could readily supply himself with Bank Notes that were good every where. Now it is with great difficulty that a man can get along from one State to another, and if he takes Bank *notes* with him to New York, he finds them at a discount of from 3 to 25 per cent.

These are some of the advantages of the wise policy pursued by the late Administration, and followed up by the present, which they promised the country, would bring about a "better currency" than it then possessed.

Among the failures mentioned in the New York papers, is that of Messrs. Hale & Hallock, Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce. Their embarrassments have not grown out of their newspaper, but from speculations, in which they have engaged.

SALES OF COTTON.

At New Orleans.—April 22d, 37 bales at 7 3-4; 89 at 8; 850 at 9; 238 at 10 3-4. April 24, 50 at 9; 36 at 14. April 25th, none. 26th, 40 at 5 1-4; 436 at 7 1-2; 96 at 8 1-2; 40 at 10; 1400 at price not known.

Augusta, April 27

Cotton.—Since our last report, no change has taken place in this article, but few sales continue to be made, and we fear but little will be sold until confidence is again restored, and the facilities for moneyed operations are rendered more easy; all is anxiety for the next arrivals from Europe, although we dread the accounts they will bring. About 100 bales have been disposed of during the week, at from 7 a 9 cents, and a few bales of Nankeen at 15 cents, this last sale cannot be separated.

Charleston Market, April 29

Cotton.—We have no new feature to note in the operations of the Upland Cotton market since our last weekly report. The article still continues in a most depressed state. The sales have been light, and, as we stated in our semi-weekly notice, confined principally to one house. There are orders to purchase, but as present prices are above the limits of those orders, buyers have kept out of the market, and will await a more favorable opportunity to fill their orders. Our quotation of 12 cts., is for fine Cottons. The sales of the week comprise 546 bales at the following prices: 43 at 8; 31 at 8 1-2; 27 at 9; 246 at 10; 136 at 11; and 63 at 12 cents.

Cotton—has been sold several times this week as low as four cents, the highest about seven and a half. The quantity disposed of at these rates is of course small. These prices are occasioned by the difficulty, almost impossibility, of procuring money to purchase the article with.

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The Pressure.—As might have been expected, the distress in money matters which, at first, was confined to the larger Cities, begins to diffuse itself over the whole surface of the country. North Carolina will, no doubt, fare as well, or perhaps better, than any other State in the Union; and yet, even here, the influence of that depression, which is paralizing the energies of the great sea-ports, begins sensibly to be felt. From Washington, we learn that the extensive and enterprising House of Tannahill, Lavender & Co. has had to succumb to the violence of the pressure; whilst in Newbern, Fayetteville and Wilmington, great embarrassment is experienced on account of the Northern failures.—*Raleigh Register.*

Important Indian News—*Another Battle.*—We hasten to place before our readers the following highly interesting intelligence, from the St. Joseph (Florida) Times of the 8th instant.

Brilliant Affair!—We have read a letter from a gentleman residing in Walton County, who states that some Indian signs having been seen in his neighborhood, a company of eight men started in pursuit of them. Two Indians were discovered in the piney woods—when a council of war was held, and a grand charge made upon them by the whole troop. When within one hundred yards of the enemy, the word *fire* was given—one of the Indians jumped behind a tree, (supposed to be wounded)—and the other continued to run. The Walton cavalry, fearing an ambuscade, sounded a retreat, and the wounded Indian was left master of the field—The affair is spoken of as one of much *action*—the retreat being conducted in a manner that reflects great credit upon the *prudence* of the parties engaged.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John McKinley, of Alabama, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of William Smith, declined.—*Globe.*

New Society.—A "Wear-your-old-clothes Society" has just been formed in Poughkeepsie. It is becoming extremely popular. Its members increase daily. If the present times continue, people will be compelled to wear their old clothes till they are quite ragged, for who can pay the enormous Bills of the New York Tailors now?

Land Speculators still at Work.—The Pittsburgh Bulletin of 19th inst. says that speculations in public lands still continue. For several days previous the hotels of that city are said to have been crowded with persons from the east, who were on their way to attend the public land sales to be held at Marion, Ohio, on the 24th inst.

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on the 23d inst. Mr. JACOB PAGE, to Miss EMILY BRAY, daughter of James Bray, Esq.

DIED,

In Clinton, Sampson county, on Friday morning last, Mrs. McKAY, wife of Dr Wm McKay

In Halifax county, on the 19th ult. the Hon WILLIS ALSTON, formerly for many years member of Congress and of the State Legislature.

At his residence, near Freedom, Beaver county, (Pennsylvania) on the 12th instant, of a long and painful illness, Gen. ABNER LACOCK, aged 66 years.

In Lincoln County, on the 16th ult. Mrs. ELIZA W. GASTON, wife of Alexander F. Gaston, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 26, steamer Henrietta, with boat Henry Clay in tow, with Goods for Willkings & Belden, Nott & Starr, Blake & Steele, Hall & Johnson, F. Lain, J. Huske & Son, Peck & Deming, C. T. Haigh, W. L McKay, P. P. Johnson, of this place; and for Gov. Dudley, W. Blalock, Bostwick & McRay, T. Bostwick, J. Walker, P. Sellers, Y. R. Royal, E. Doherty, W. W. Bryson, T. L. Cowan, M. Brown, A. J. Hill, H. A. London & Co., of the interior.

Also, April 26th, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with boats, Andrew Jackson and Transport, in tow, with goods, for Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, Willkings & Belden, J. Kyle & Beach, E L. Winslow, Gardner & M Kethan, Hon. R. Strange, J Hadlock, B. Rose, C J. Orrell, W. McIntyre, James Mahoney, Peck & Deming Geo. McNeill, L. D Henry, G. W. Ragland & Co, A. M. Campbell, James Baker, and J. W. Sandford, of this place, and for Dr. A. Shaw, J. C. McLaurin, T. Linchanck, J. S. Purdy, J. G. Hanner, Dr. J. A Hanks, Cross & Boger, J. F. & C Phifer, Tucker, Ogilvy & Shipp, E. M. Holt, J Henshaw, W & A. Smith, T. & J. Cowan, Wheeler & Burns, H. A. London, Professor Mitchell, C. J Williams, Womack & Dismukes, G. A. Mebane, M. Myers & Hanner, Roberts & Johnson, W. B Clark Professor Phillips, Humphreys & Gaither, J. H. Thompson, Robert Foster, A. & D. Marsh, Peter Evans, Troop & Neasby, E. & W. Smith, McLean & Rankin, Sam'l. Luchie & Co, J. & W. Horne, James A. Mebane, A. Hanks, T. Loring, and John Houghton, of the Interior.

DEPARTED, April 26th, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with freight for C. J. Orrell, S. T. Hawley, Lewis Jones, and G. W. & W. Draughon, of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 4.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 45
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	2 50
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, P. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6½	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 28.

Turpentine $1 80; Tar 1 00 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 10 00 a 12 00; Flooring do. 17 50 a 18; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 22 00; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 13 00 a 14 00; R. O. rough 12½ a 14 00; do. Staves 16 00 a 18 00; Shingles 2 00 a 2 50; Corn 1 1-8 a 1 25; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice 3½ a 3¾.

The Female Juvenile

Missionary Society of Fayetteville will exhibit for sale a variety of ornamental and useful articles, wrought with their own hands for a benevolent object, at the Lodge, on the evening of Tuesday next, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1837.

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina. April 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES*,
1 Second hand WAGON, with Salt Body and Gear.
Apply to
C. J. ORRELL.
May 3, 1837. 38*f*

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

No. 64. 24. 3. a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N C.

44. 31. 18. a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45. 28. 8. a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 7, for 1837,

To be drawn at WENTWORTH, Rockingham County, N. C on Saturday, 6 h May, 1837.

66 No. Lottery.—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10.000	is	$10.000
1 Prize of	4.000	is	4.000
1 Prize of	3.000	is	3.000
1 Prize of	2,320	is	2.320
1 Prize of	1.840	is	1,840
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5.000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4.000
100 Prizes of	100	is	10.000
56 Prizes of	40	is	2.240
56 Prizes of	30	is	1.680
56 Prizes of	20	is	1.120
112 Prizes of	10	is	1,120
2240 Prizes of	8	is	17,920
15400 Prizes of	4	is	61,600
18040			$125.840

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2 Quarters $1, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street
May 4, 1837. 39 d

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 6th inst, my LANDS, containing 130 acres, lying on the Stage Road, 20 miles from Fayetteville, and 11 miles from Lumberton. Also, my HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a SOW and PIGS, together with other articles too tedious to mention Terms at sale. JOHN BRYANT
May 1, 1837. 39 1w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, John C. Smith, one of the Acting Justices in and for said County, Stafford Gibson, and maketh oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or mislaid a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by Benage Pate, and payable to Alexander Graham, for Fifty Dollars, dated some time in December, 1835, as he believes, and due the 1st day of January, 1836. Sworn to and subscribed the 21st April 1837.

STAFFORD GIBSON.
JOHN C. SMITH. *J P.*

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for said Note, above described, as I have received from the maker of the said Note a new Note for the amount. STAFFORD GIBSON.
JOHN C. SMITH, *J. P.*
April 21, 1837. 39 3w.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY

Benjamin F Pearson and others, vs. Dudley D Daniel and others. } *Superior Court of Equity.* SPRING TERM, 1837 *ORIGINAL BILL*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus Mac Rae, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said Angus Mac Rae to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the Complainant's Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D 1837, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

39-6w.] WILLIAM E. TROY, C M E.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Darlington District, S. Carolina, on the 18th inst., CORNELIUS JOHNSON, sentenced to take the lash for stealing Cotton, by the Court of General Sessions, at the last Term. Said Johnson appears to be about thirty years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, sallow complexion, dark hair, eyes rather greyish, strongly attached to drunkenness, laziness, and villainy.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure the villain in any Jail so that he may be brought to deserved punishment

DANL. C. McLEOD, J D D.
April 19, 1837 3w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate. JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Maluga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville. August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all; of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin. Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

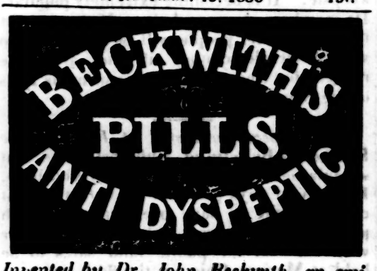
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY F. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Gamlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

NOTICE.

I APPOINT Arch'd. A. T. Smith, my lawful agent to transact all my business during my absence from Town.

DUNCAN SMITH.

April 11, 1837. 36 4w.

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.

HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of buness, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞*Call and see them*☜ American and English Bridle Fillings, Haltets, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Haims for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows-top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (assorted for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

THE Subscriber having opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in Kenansville, intends using his best endeavors to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their patronage. His House (the same formerly occupied by Mr. Cooper,) is commodious and well furnished. His Stables are also well furnished. Due attention shall be paid to Horses, but if by accident an escape should occur, he is not responsible.

B. CARROLL.

Kenansville, March 22. 34 6w

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE CARS RUN DAILY on this Road. Passengers going North wil be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for the Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3 P M, and for the Washington Boat which leaves every Sunday at same hour. Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days will arrive in Baltimore the following morning, and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended.

Stages leave Halifax in time for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the upper termination of the road.

Office Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

April 3, 1837. 37-1m

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2 tf

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J: Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq, resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflamma ion. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837. 27tf

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON	W. McKay, W Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS	A Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J Alston.
MOORE	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND	Alfred Dockery, Walter F Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON	Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL	Thomas A Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C Smith.
SURRY	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R H Parks.
WILKES	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C Emmett.
STOKES	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *And CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 15, 1837

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Cotton, &c. &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JR.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Wine, has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Dry Goods, Hardware and

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbut, is by mutual consent on the 5th inst. dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A M Co. who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HURLBUT,
LEVI HURLBUT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White Rio COFFEE, for FAMILY USE.
10 Bags bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of G. & L. HURLBUT & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any size, for Churches, Manufactories &c. Arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders and all orders for their Bells of any size, will be executed in a manner which they will warrant of the very best workmanship and quality, not surpassed by any *Bells in the United States.* Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders solicited and information given by

JAMES M.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they fail to give satisfaction, they will be recasted for another. Also Old Bells taken in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Mill Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, I would here inform those wanting Mill Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. OR.

Brick Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO

HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Crockery, Hats and

Which they offer low for Cash or Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH.

Cedar street, First Door from Person street.

THE Subscriber is opening a New and imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS

And will be receiving further supplies during the season daily. For Cash, it will be a great object to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit will be given for approved paper, or a discount at the lowest market prices.

H.

New York January 28 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed And Red Clover Seed

For sale by C. P.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received

E.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDF

$100 REWARD.

WILL be given for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who assisted the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements by which said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C. C.

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office